

AMENDMENTS TO CLAIMS:

This listing of claims replaces all prior versions and listings of claims in the application:

1.-69. (Cancelled)

70. (Currently Amended) A method of separating, from a mixture of objects, CMYK-printed objects from objects which are not CMYK-printed, said CMYK-printed objects exhibiting ~~objects that exhibit~~ a specific spectral characteristic related to colour of the objects, which characteristic is detectable by spectral analysis but is not detectable by the naked eye or a colour camera, comprising

5 advancing said mixture,

 determining, using radiation, whether ~~a portion~~ an object of said mixture exhibits said characteristic and thereby whether the object is or is not a CMYK-printed object, and

10 separating from the mixture the CMYK-printed objects exhibiting said characteristic as desired parts of the mixture,

 wherein said determining comprises analysing, in a plurality of narrow wavelength bands in the visible spectrum, such radiation varied by said objects, ~~portion~~.

71. (Cancelled)

72. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 70, in which said plurality is at least five.

73. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 70, in which each wavelength band is no more than 50 nanometers in width.

74. (Cancelled)

75. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 70, and additionally applying camera image interpretation to such varied radiation.

76. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 70, and additionally analysing such varied radiation in the invisible wavelength spectrum.

77. (Currently Amended) Apparatus comprising
a device for producing advancement of a mixture of CMYK-printed objects and
objects which are not CMYK-printed, -of objects,
a determining arrangement which uses radiation to determine whether said
5 objects are or are not CMYK-printed objects which exhibit a portion of the mixture is
an object which exhibits a specific spectral characteristic related to colour of the object,
which characteristic is detectable by spectral analysis but is not detectable by the naked
eye or a colour camera, and
a separating device for separating from the mixture the CMYK-printed objects
10 exhibiting said characteristic as desired parts of the mixture,
wherein said determining arrangement comprises a detecting arrangement
serving to detect such radiation varied by said objects, and -portion, and
an analysing arrangement serving to analyse the varied radiation in a plurality of
narrow wavelength bands in the visible spectrum.

78. (Cancelled)

79. (Previously Presented) The apparatus according to claim 77, in which said plurality is at least five.

80. (Previously Presented) The apparatus according to claim 77, in which each wavelength band is no more than 50 nanometers in width.

81. (Cancelled)

82. (Previously Presented) The apparatus according to claim 77, wherein said detecting arrangement comprises light sensors provided with narrow band filters.

83. (Previously Presented) The apparatus according to claim 77, wherein
said detecting arrangement comprises
a spectrum-generating, light-dispersive element, and
light sensors distributed so as to be distributed along said spectrum when
5 generated.

84. (Previously Presented) The apparatus according to claim 83, wherein
said element is a grating or a prism.

85. (Previously Presented) The apparatus according to claim 77, wherein
said analysing arrangement serves to analyse also such varied radiation in the invisible
wavelength spectrum.

86. (Previously Presented) The apparatus according to claim 77, and further
comprising
a colour camera and
a device arranged to receive the output from said camera and to perform camera
5 image interpretation.

87.-149. (Cancelled)

150. (Currently Amended) The method according to claim 70, wherein
claim 74, wherein said bands include a band in the region of 550 nanometers and a band
in the region of 650 nanometers.

151. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 76, wherein
coated brown cellulosic material is identified and/or
coated grey cellulosic material is identified.

152. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 76, and
additionally applying camera image interpretation to such varied radiation, wherein
printed board is identified.

153. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 70, wherein brown cellulosic material which is not polymer coated is identified and/or grey cellulosic material which is not polymer coated is identified.

154. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 70, wherein coloured or tinted paper or board is identified.

155. (Previously Presented) The apparatus according to claim 77, wherein said bands include a band in the region of 550 nanometers and a band in the region of 650 nanometers.

156. (Previously Presented) The apparatus according to claim 85, wherein coated brown cellulosic material is identified and/or coated grey cellulosic material is identified.

157. (Previously Presented) The apparatus according to claim 86, wherein said analysing arrangement serves to analyse also such varied radiation in the invisible wavelength spectrum, and wherein printed board is identified.

158. (Previously Presented) The apparatus according to claim 77, wherein brown cellulosic material which is not polymer coated is identified and/or grey cellulosic material which is not polymer coated is identified.

159. (Previously Presented) The apparatus according to claim 77, wherein coloured or tinted paper or board is identified.